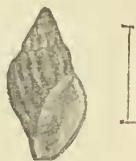


of specimens of this form, I think it well that it should have a specific name, although it has hitherto been placed as an unnamed variety of *M. patula*, which is a smooth shell, without any signs of longitudinal liræ.



*Mitra fidis*, Sowerby, sp. n.

LVIII.—On the Lamellicorn Coleoptera of Larat Island.  
By GILBERT J. ARROW.

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DURING a visit to Larat Island, in the Tenimber Group, between Timor and New Guinea, in 1907, Mr. F. Muir made a collection of beetles which is probably the most complete yet brought from that island, and strikingly illustrates the immense number of yet unknown forms awaiting collectors in the innumerable islands of the great archipelago. Most of the families represented in the collection remain still unworked, but those which have been studied by experts contain a considerable proportion of new species. A few of these have already been described by different specialists, and I now give an enumeration of the Lamellicornia. Two species received by the British Museum from other sources have been added. The Lucanidæ, of which there are several species, are not yet identified.

**Passalidæ.**

*Gonatas naviculator*, Perch.

*Gnaphalocnemis monticulosus*, Smith. Found by Dr. H. O. Forbes in 1883.

**Scarabæidæ.**

GEOTRUPINÆ.

*Bolbocerus loweri*, Blackb., var. *laratinum*, nov.

HYBOSORINÆ.

*Phæochrous emarginatus*, Cast.

## COPRINÆ.

*Onthophagus laratinus*, sp. n.

## MELOLONTHINÆ.

*Idiapogonia*, gen. nov., *laratina*, sp. n.

*Lepidoderma pica*, sp. n.

## RUTELINÆ.

*Parastasia vittata*, Voll.

*Anomala* sp. n.

*Adoretus* sp.

*A.* sp.

The last three species, although probably undescribed, are represented only by female specimens, and therefore their description is not at present advisable.

## DYNASTINÆ.

*Dipelicus nasutus*, Bates.

## CETONINÆ.

*Dilochrosis parvula*, Moser.

*Pœcilopharis lævipennis*, Kraatz.

*P. minuta*, Moser.

*Glycyphana mollendorfi*, Flach.

*G. disparilis*, sp. n.

*Protatia adspersa*, Moser.

*Clinteria dimorpha*, sp. n.

The new species are here described. The types are in the British Museum.

*Bolboceras loweri*, Blackb., var. *laratinum*.

Rufo-castaneum, subtus dense fulvo-pubescens; corpus globosum, nitidum, capite grosse inæqualiter punctato, clypeo fere semi-circulari, margine toto reflexo, parte antica absque carinis obliquis, carina postica lata, paulo arcuata, utrinque paulo acuminata, labro antico subtiliter emarginato; pronoto toto marginato, dorso lævissimo, dimidio antico late excavato et punctato, postico medio vix sulcato, punctis nonnullis minutis, lateribus fovea profunda punctisque sparsis impressis; elytris subtiliter punctato-striatis, punctis minutis, haud remotis, intervallo suturali lato, convexo, reliquis angustis, fere planis.

Long. 10–11.5 mm.; lat. max. 6–7 mm.

The two specimens found by Mr. Muir are interesting as the first examples of *Bolboceras* proper found in the Malayan or Papuan Region. They differ from the type of *B. loweri* from North Queensland in the anterior declivity of the

clypeus being without the two diverging ridges and the frontal carina wider. In the Australian form the latter is one-third the width of the clypeus, and in the present variety one-half.

The distribution of the large and curious genus *Bolboceras* is exceedingly interesting. Widely scattered through the Old and New Worlds, it is well represented in India, and reaches its highest development in Australia, where the species are more numerous and attain larger and more striking forms than in any other part of the world. It might, therefore, be expected that it would also be found distributed through the chain of islands that connects the two continents; but this is not the case. The little group of species separated from *Bolboceras* by M. Boucomont under the name of *Bolbochromus* occurs in Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and Celebes, but no true *Bolboceras* is known from that region, and no member of the family has been hitherto known from the Papuan Region. The present apparent exception is evidently a straggler from Australia, and not a link with Oriental species. We must conclude, therefore, that these insects have not entered Australia from that region, but belong to the primitive fauna of the country. This is confirmed by the fact that, as in the case of many other peculiar Australian animals, the nearest allied forms are to be found in America—a group of species of *Bolboceras* occurring in Chili which is quite unconnected with the other American species, but has evident affinities with the Australian.

*Outhophagus laratinus*, sp. n.

Niger, nitidus, capite et prothorace leviter cupreis, pedibus antennisque rufo-piceis, harum clava nonnunquam flava; late ovatus, parce setosus, capite haud dense, subrugose punctato, nitido, antice obtuse bidentato; pronoto fortiter inæqualiter punctato, modice convexo; elytris subtilissime coriaceis, striatis, striis vix punctatis, interstitiis sat remote punctatis, punctis breviter setiferis, interstitiis alternis longitudinaliter carinatis, carinis nitidis, punctis setiferis interruptis; pygidio parce longius setoso:

♂, clypeo paulo longiori, postice leviter transversim tuberculato, vertice bicornuto, cornubus fere rectis, leviter divergentibus, retrorsum inclinatis, basi intus paulo dilatatis; tibia antica apice truncata, paulo inquinata, haud calcarata, lateraliter tridentata et serrata:

♀, vertice bituberculato, tibia antica lateraliter acute quadridentata, apice fortiter calcarata.

Long. 8-9 mm.; lat. max. 4-5.5 mm.

Three males and two females of this were found by Mr. Muir. The sculpture of the elytra is quite peculiar and unlike that of any other species known to me. There is a microscopic reticulation of the surface, which, in the male, where it is rather less fine than in the female, produces a semiopaque effect, at least upon the inner part. The sutural and alternate intervals bear smooth shining carinæ along the middle, interrupted at intervals by large punctures bearing minute erect bristles. The intervening flat intervals also bear rather more numerous bristle-bearing punctures, and the head and pygidium are clothed with longer and more conspicuous, though very scanty, erect bristles. The pronotum is moderately convex, unarmed and simple in both sexes, but less strongly punctured in the male, and the vertex in the latter sex bears two straight separate horns inclined backwards.

IDIAPOGONIA, gen. nov.

Corpus parvum, paulo elongatum. Oculi modice prominentes.

Clypeus haud brevissimus, antice fere rectus, lateraliter rotundatus, sutura leviter curvata. Antennæ 8-articulatæ, articulo 2° globuloso, 3° et 4° minutis, elongatis, 5° conicali, 6°-8° lamellatis, lamellis brevibus. Labrum sat magnum, valde emarginatum. Mandibulæ breves, apice acuminatæ. Maxillæ crassæ, apice vaide 5-dentatæ, palpis simplicibus. Mentum elongatum, oblongum, extus valde convexum, apice emarginatum, palpis geniculatis, articulo penultimo valde arcuato. Epimera metathoracica triangulares. Coxæ intermediæ obliquæ. Tibiæ 4 posteriores breves, extus carina setigera munitæ. Tarsi subtus pilosi, articulo primo longo. Ungues appendiculati, haud fissi, intus pulvillo late lobato et piloso instructi.

♂. Tarsi antici et intermedii dilatati, subtus dense pilosi. Elytra pruinosa.

*Idiapogonia laratina*, sp. n.

Nigro-picea, corpore subtus rufescenti; modice convexa, clypeo grosse et crebre punctato, margine reflexo, vix sinuato, fronte prothoraceque fortiter punctatis, hujus lateribus arcuatis, angulis anticis acutis, posticis obtusis, basi leviter trisinuato; scutello punctis minutis nonnullis prædito elytrisque distincte æqualiter et sublineare punctatis; pygidio grosse et subrugose punctato, flavo-setoso; tibiis anticis bidentatis.

Long. 6.5-8 mm.; lat. max. 3.5-4 mm.

A male and two females were collected by Mr. Muir.

This little insect has many peculiar features which separate it rather widely from all other known genera. The great

development of the pulvillus as a broad setose lamina, particularly as it occurs in combination with claws furnished with broad laminæ at the base, is, so far as I know, unique amongst the Melolonthinæ. The antennæ are of peculiar structure, the joints being reduced in number to eight, and the three composing the club broader at the base and less closely fitting than usual. The mandibles are small, with a large molar at the base, and the maxillæ are powerfully developed. The mentum is very tumid beneath, and the labial palpi have the penultimate joint curiously bent, giving the organs an elbowed form. Finally, the sexual differences are interesting, the male having a silky bloom upon the elytra, in addition to dilated and velvety front and middle tarsi, as in *Apogonia* and other genera.

*Lepidoderma pica*, sp. n.

Nigra, nitida, elytris minus nitidis, postice fasciis duabus oblique transversis (interdum intus connexis) nonnunquam etiam maculis minoribus anterioribus albo-squamosis; capite grosse punctato, sat longe fulvo-piloso, pronoto glabro, hic ibique minute punctato, antice parce fulvo-piloso, prope margines squamis albis irregulariter sparsuto, lateribus in medio obtuse angulatis, angulis anticis fere rectis, posticis acutis; scutello laxe punctato, margine angulisque anticis setosis; elytris minutissime et densissime punctulatis, singulo areis duabus lævigatis; propygidio dense setoso, pygidio ruguloso, nudo; pectore dense flavo-piloso, medio lævi, lateribus albo-squamoso: abdomine medio polito, lateribus quinque-fasciatis, fasciis dense albo-squamosis.

Long. 29-33 mm.; lat. max. 15-17 mm.

This is a very distinctively marked species, being entirely black, with white scales which form two transverse, slightly oblique bands upon the hinder half of each elytron, nowhere reaching the margin. These bands are of variable size, and in one specimen are united at their inner ends by a straight line of scales near the suture and parallel to it. The pattern thus produced is repeated in this specimen by a similar figure just in front, but smaller. In others this is represented by a few scales only. The pygidium is almost without scales, the propygidium closely setose, and the abdomen smooth and shining in the middle and finely punctured at the sides, where there are five transverse bars of dense white scales. The pronotum is very shining and the elytra are subopaque.

The male has the antennæ rather longer than the female, the club consisting of five instead of four joints, and the tarsi are distinctly longer.

*L. pica* possibly resembles *L. nigra*, Nonfr., but the

pygidium of the latter is said to be closely scaly and the pronotum densely punctured, and no pattern formed by the scale-distribution is described.

*Glycyphana disparilis*, sp. n.

Obscure olivaceo-viridis vel nigro-viridis, plus minusve albido-maculata, corpore depresso, elongato, lateribus post medium fere parallelis, pronoto undique punctato, elytris profunde punctato-striatis :

♂, corpore supra opaco, capite corporeque subtus nitidis, illo minute albido-punctato, hoc utrinque transversim fasciato ; pronoto punctis utrinque 3-9 sat minutis, sparsutis, nonnunquam partim confluentibus, ornato ; scutello basi bi-, apice unipunctato vel immaculato ; elytris punctis minutis inconstantibus plus minusve confluentibus ornatis ; pygidio albido, macula mediana trilobata nigra :

♀, corpore nitido, elytris sericeis pygidioque dense et brevissime flavo-setoso ; pronoto grosse et profunde punctato ; elytris ut in mari albido-maculatis aut immaculatis.

Long. 14-17 mm. ; lat. max. 8-9 mm.

Mr. Muir took a series of six males and four females of this species, which is remarkable for the striking difference in appearance between the sexes. The male resembles that of *G. felina*, G. & P., but the prothorax is relatively shorter and the scutellum and elytra are distinctly longer than in that species. The pale markings of the upper surface are similar, but generally less crowded and without the marginal lines appearing in *G. felina*. There are large white patches on each side of the body beneath, including a broad bar on each ventral segment but the last.

In the female the whole body is shining except the elytra, which are dull, and the pygidium, which is finely and densely rugulose and clothed with very short, erect, yellow setæ. The elytra usually exhibit a few small scattered pale spots.

*Cliutera dimorpha*, sp. n.

Fusco-ænea vel cuprea, corpore subtus nitido, capite prothoraceque irregulariter punctatis, clypei margine paulo exciso ; prothorace sat angusto, angulis posticis rotundatis ; elytris punctato-striatis, angulis apicalibus rotundatis ; processu mesosternali acuminato, vix producto :

♂, corpore supra opaco, prothoracis margine laterali interrupto, punctis 2 discoidalibus minutis lobique posticalis vitta brevi, elytrorum macula triangulari mediana, punctis 2 geminatis prope

marginem externum, alio prope marginem internum lunulaque apicali, pallide flavis vel albidis; pygidii maculis 3 vel 4 corporisque subtus lateribus fasciis transversis ornatis; tibia antica dentibus duobus acutis tertioque minuto remoto armata.

Long. 12.5-15 mm.; lat. max. 6.5-7.5 mm.

In the above diagnosis I have described the male only, because, although I have little doubt that I have rightly associated the very different forms I regard as the male and female, the evidence is not yet conclusive.

The male is like *C. forbesi*, Jans., but the sternal process is shorter, the sutural angles of the elytra are not sharp, and the pale markings are different. Three male specimens found by Mr. Muir are practically identical in their markings, which consist of an interrupted lateral margin to the pronotum, a spot upon the basal lobe, and two minute discoidal spots, and upon the elytra a triangular mark near the middle of each, a comma-like spot near the suture behind, a large and a small spot between the two last but near the outer margin, and an apical lunule.

The two female specimens are superficially entirely different. The pronotum is shining and the pale markings are absent from the upper and lower surface alike, except that in one specimen there are two minute spots upon each elytron. The front tibiae are short and broad and armed with three blunt equidistant teeth, and the hind tarsi are shorter than those of the male.

I believe no well-marked sexual dimorphism has hitherto been recorded in the genus *Clinteria*, and the remarkable parallelism between the present case and that of *Glycyphana disparilis*, in which the sexes differ in exactly the same way, is very suggestive. It is natural to suppose that some kind of local influence is responsible for the occurrence of the same phenomenon (not of a usual kind) in two different genera inhabiting the same place.

LIX.—*Two new Australian Diptera.*

By F. W. EDWARDS, B.A., F.E.S.

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*Asphondylia hilli*, sp. n.

*Adult* ♀.—*Eyes* very large, contiguous above for a long distance, leaving only a triangular vertex and a very small